

Today's Advertisements.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

A BONUS OF TWENTY PER CENT. upon CONTRIBUTIONS for the year 1895 has this day been DECLARED. WARRANTS will be issued on the 11th proximo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents, CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED, Hongkong, 25th April, 1896. 1736

NOTICE.

IN conformity with Number IV of the General Regulations of the Pilotage Service of the Port of Canton a COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be shortly held at the HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE in CANTON, to fill a VACANCY which has occurred in the number of Pilots.

Only those who have served an Apprenticeship are eligible for appointment.

Those desirous of competing must send in their Names to the HARBOUR MASTER not later than the 2nd May.

A. IFFLAND, Harbour Master, Custom House, Canton, 24th April, 1896. 1724

FOR SALE.

A RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER NEW STYLE

CLOCKS!

CLOCKS!!

CLOCKS!!!

MADE IN JAPAN. MOST accurate in style, MOST correct in time and MOST economical.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, No. 8, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 25th April, 1896. 1744

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"HOIHOW."

Captain Sales, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, 25th April, 1896. 1727

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Steamship

"SUNGKIANG."

Captain C. B. N. Dodd, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, 25th April, 1896. 1706

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW and PORTS on the YANGTZE.)

THE Company's Steamship.

"TEUCER."

Captain Riley, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 27th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, 25th April, 1896. 1728

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Steamship

"WUHU."

Captain Vaughan, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, 25th April, 1896. 1719

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"BRECONSHIRE."

Captain Probert, will be despatched as above on or about MONDAY, the 4th May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 25th April, 1896. 1730

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE

CONSIGNMENTS OF CARGO per Steamship "PERU."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignments of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent, Hongkong, 25th April, 1896. 1711

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSERS and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager, Hongkong, 2nd May, 1896. 1427

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS.

with Full Details, to be had on Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner Wines of very superior Vintages. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET.—Our Claret, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currents as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY.—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKY marked "E" is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our WINES and SPIRITS to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD., THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Hongkong, 10th January, 1896. 17

BIRTH.

At Yokohama, on the 9th inst., the wife of F. WHITEFIELD (late of Shanghai), of twins (boy and girl).

DEATH.

At his residence, The German Tavern, Queen's Road Central, at 11 p.m. on the 24th April, C. F. W. PETERSON, aged 46 years, German papers please copy.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1896.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

OUR FICKLE NEIGHBOURS AGAIN! London, April 23rd.

The Bourgeois' Cabinet has resigned, and a Presidential crisis is possible.

THE COST OF THE NILE EXPEDITION AND THE MATABELE AFFAIR.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach speaking in the House of Commons said that the Government had not made provision for any great military expenditure; but that the Chamberlain would pay for the Matabele Affair and that the Nile Expedition was purely an Egyptian one. It was impossible, however, that Great Britain might incur a small charge. The Government was determined not to repeat the folly of 1894 in the Sudan.

MATABELELAND.

The telegraph service to Bulawayo is interrupted.

[The Queen of Korea to lead.]

THE SOUDAN.

Certain Dignitaries are demoralized by recent losses.

GREAT BRITAIN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Chamberlain in a speech, said that Great Britain must be paramount in South Africa, and that she will resist at all risks and all costs any foreign interference. It was not intended, unless an unexpected emergency arose, to send a large British force to South Africa, as the Colonists would resent the imposition that they were unable to take care of themselves in the presence of a native rising.

(From El Diario de Madrid.)

MADRID, April 17th.

The official returns of the elections for Members of the Cortes, just verified, is as follows:

Liberal Conservatives.....300
Disunited.....8
Radicals.....102
Catholics.....10
Original Carlist.....1

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

FIFTEEN cases of plague to-day.

The Russian cruisers *Rurik* (10,933 tons) and *Dmitri Donskoi* (5,800 tons) have arrived at Nagasaki from Singapore.

The Canton Insurance Company, Limited, to-day declared a bonus of 20 per cent. upon contributions for 1895. Warrants will be issued on the 11th prox.

The lecture of His Excellency the Governor before the Old Volons on "Irish Wit and Humour," will be given on Monday, the 27th inst., at 5.15 p.m.

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary is informed that the Japanese Government has advised its nationals to stop all industrial operations in China for the present.

HERR VON BRANDT, ex-German Minister to China, etc., accompanied by Mrs. von Brandt and Baron von Gott, arrived at Shanghai on the 19th instant from Tientsin.

BARON von Seckendorff, the able and popular German Consul at Tientsin, accompanied by the Baroness Seckendorff, arrived at Shanghai from the north on the 19th, en route for Europe.

THE Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside any vessel holding the answering pennant, between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday, to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30 p.m.

SIR CLAUDE and Lady MacDonald arrived at Tientsin on the morning of the 16th instant and were received with great cordiality by both the British and Foreign residents. The Chinese Authorities also welcomed the new Minister.

MR. AND MRS. DREXING, accompanied by their two daughters, arrived at Shanghai from Tientsin on the 21st instant. Mr. Drexing is going home on furlough after a long and successful tenure of office at Tientsin as Commissioner of Customs.

A COMPETITIVE examination will shortly be held at the office of the Harbour Master at Canton to fill a vacancy that has occurred in the list of pilots. Those desirous of competing must send in their names to the aforesaid Harbour Master not later than the 2nd proximo. *Vide advt.*

MEMBERS are reminded that this evening a smoking concert will be held in the Gymnasium of the Victoria Recreation Club, during which Mr. E. D. Sanders, the very popular and zealous Hon. Secretary, who is leaving the Colony, will be presented with a souvenir from the members.

A COMPANION (Mr. Gustav Kogel) of Messrs Thormer and Stipp, the pedestrian globe-trotters mentioned in our last issue, arrived recently in Shanghai and has been interviewed by the *China Gazette*. It appears that the journey was undertaken for a bet of \$10,000 gold and they have to arrive in San Francisco by the 3rd of June in order to have completed with the terms of their wager.

In a private note, which is published by the *North China Daily News*, dated Chinkiang, 18th inst., Mr. W. N. Ferguson, one of the victims of the outrage at Taichang, says: "The official from Tientsin sent two men to-day to see how we all were, and especially to enquire about my hand. He is very much frightened, or appears to be, at least. The Consul here has taken the matter up and says he will press it. He has both the Catholic and the Protestant Consulate here. Did I tell you yesterday that one priest was in the water for an hour, and was only saved by keeping close to the boat with only his head above the water, and as it was getting dark they could not see him."

FROM telegrams to the Frisco press by to-day's American mail it is refreshing to notice the unanimity that exists in Europe on the diplomatic success achieved by the Marquis of Salisbury on the subject of the Donga Expedition. The powers contributing the Triple Alliance are acting in concert with the British Cabinet and the attitude of the Government of the Sublime Porte is one of absolute unconcern, and naturally enough France has protested against the use of the funds of the *Calum Rurik* for carrying out of the campaign for the subjection of the Dervishes but apparently did not feel disposed to proceed further than this, in spite of the passive encouragement of the Government of the Tsar. There appears to be every reason to believe that Great Britain and Italy have arrived at a complete understanding with each other.

MEMORANDA.

TO-DAY, 25th April.

9 p.m.—Smoking concert in the V. R. Club Gymnasium.

TO-MORROW, 26th April.

9 a.m.—Frisch Hall (Natal) Day.

THE *China Gazette* reports that the owners of the Norwegian steamer *Normandy*, which ran down and nearly cut the steamer *Peking* in two, have sent in a claim for the damage done to the *Normandy*.

MAJOR MORRISON announced, after the inspection of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps on the 18th instant, his intention of severing his connection with the S.V.C., owing to his departure from the Model Settlement.

A NEW cotton-seed oil factory is being built by four Japanese, Messrs Shirakawa, Nait, Orihara and Arakawa, in Hongkew, Shanghai. This, says the *Gazette*, is the first purely Japanese factory started in Shanghai.

A COOLIE employed by the Sanitary Board in disinfecting work was to-day convicted of stealing a gold watch, valued at \$50, from a house he was cleaning in Kowloon, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Comdr. Hastings. The watch had been buried, but was found by a detective.

THE *China Gazette* learns that the U.S. Government has decided to abolish the American Consulate at Ningpo, which will be reduced to the rank of a Consular Agency managed from Shanghai. New Consulates will be opened at Chefoo and Chungking and it is believed that Mr. Fowler, who has been Consul at Ningpo for many years, will in all probability be transferred to Chefoo.

THE versatile Willards are reported to be doing excellent business at Shanghai, so much so, in fact that the genial "Pam" will probably be able to boast here of a record season in the north if he favours us with another visit ere he returns to "India's coral strand." Mr. Clifford Willard did wonder when he was here a couple of years ago, but his brother Pemberton can go one better and "see" him all the time.

MIN YANG WEAN, Korean Ambassador to attend the coronation of the Tsar of Russia, and his suite left Yokohama by the *Empress of China* on the 17th for Vancouver. They arrived at Yokohama on 16th April and immediately proceeded to Tokio, where they visited the Russian Charge d'Affaires, and were entertained by him at dinner on the evening of their arrival. They spent the night in the Korean Legation.

OUR (Shanghai Mercury's) local contemporary, the *N.C. Daily News*, states that "the author of the new Chinese Postal Scheme is Mr. Corsten, civil engineer of Nanking and Shanghai." We feel certain that this gentleman would not wish it to be thought that he was the "real author" of the scheme, although we have no doubt that he may have re-opened the question with Chang Chih-tung in August last. It is a notorious fact that Mr. H. Koppch was appointed Postal Commissioner in 1885. This gentleman was last year at Nanking and discussed the whole matter with Chang Chih-tung. In the *Despatch Reports*, issued by the I.M. Customs, we find the following, written by Mr. H. F. Merrill in 1897, when he was Commissioner of Customs at Ningpo: "While China has not yet inaugurated a national post office, it does not seem rash to prophesy the establishment of such an institution within a few years, and its establishment, when it comes, will be due largely to the work of the former Tactel, Hsieh Fuch-ang, and Mr. Commissioner Koppch, initiated and carried out at Ningpo under the directions of the Inspector-General, The Customs Postal Department, while serving a useful purpose, at some ports more than others, falls far short of the functions of a recognized national office. The steps taken by Mr. Koppch, had for their object the development of this department into a national office, to be conducted as an adjunct to the Customs Service, as at present, but with a special office and staff at Shanghai. With much patient labour and study during the years 1884-86, Mr. Koppch drew up in detail plans embracing the establishment and administration of a national post office with all the functions of the fully-developed post office of the day, the absorption of the work of the various foreign post offices now existing in China, the recognition abroad of China's postage stamps, and the ultimate admission of China into the Postal Union, if deemed advisable. These plans, which were approved by the high Chinese authorities, encountered some opposition amongst the foreign mercantile community in Shanghai, and this and the pressure of more urgent business caused them to be laid aside for the time being."

THE POLO TOURNAMENT.

Yesterday afternoon, in delightful weather, the final of the Polo Tournament was played between Capt. Lovehead's team and Capt. Burney's team, which were composed as follows:—

Capt. Lovehead.....back Capt. Burney.....back
Capt. Nugent.....3 Lieut. Digby.....3
Mr. Green.....3 Lieut. Grayson.....3
Mr. Crickbank.....1 Capt. Bethune.....1

There was a large attendance that usual, among those present being H.E. the Governor, Major-General and Mrs. Black, the Commodore and Mrs. Boye, and many others, all eager to see the result.

After a very pretty game the match resulted in favour of Captain Lovehead's team by three goals to two. Mrs. Black presented the Cup to Captain Crickbank, who as youngest member of the winning team was deputed to receive it, amidst very hearty applause.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

YESTERDAY'S TIE.

Championship—Knox beat Slade—4-6, 6-6, 6-6, 6-6.
Double Handicap—Mansell and Station, 15, 15, beat Deacon and Hume, receive 15—5-7, 6-6, 6-6.

A Class Single Handicap—Firth, one 30, beat Ferguson, scratch—6-3, 36, 60.
Professional Pair—Murray and Galt (Larsons) beat Brown and Mackay (scratches)—6-3, 6-6, 6-6.

COMMERCIAL CHAOS IN FORMOSA.

In view of the recently issued regulations governing the sugar and camphor trades in Formosa, as published in these columns last week, and the semi-official contradiction of the reports of harsh measures having been adopted, which were reproduced from the *Yokan Mail* in a recent issue, a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* was granted an interview with a merchant largely interested in South Formosa, from whom the following information was gleaned. The first point touched upon was the explanations in the *Yokan Mail*, which brought forth the following account of the history of the trade before and after the Japanese occupation:—

CAMPOR AND THE JAPANESE.

When the camphor trade was first opened up in South Formosa, in 1889 and 1890, the forests were in the territory occupied by the savages, and consequently not under the control of the Chinese Authorities. The merchants, all but one of whom were British, had to begin operations by buying the savages off, with presents and money, so that their employees might work in their districts. This in some cases cost as high as \$20,000 before a still could be erected. When, after these preliminaries, camphor was produced, the only thing required by the Chinese officials was that we should take out transit passes, through the Consul, to cover our camphor whilst being conveyed to the seaports. Later on the Chinese Authorities imposed a tax, which was farmed out, and a duty of \$8 per picul was collected at the mills by the farmers. We were not required to have any licence or title deeds for the simple reason that the authorities were not in a position to grant us any. We had practically purchased the land from the savages over whom the Chinese had no way. So, it happened that during the troubles resulting in Formosa being turned over to Japan our business was in no way interfered with. When the Japanese assumed charge the Governor-General, by proclamation, notified that all existing rights would be respected, and for a time our trade in camphor went on as before. During January and early in February, however, we were informed by our Chinese employees that notices were posted up, in Chinese, stating that licences were required, but upon making inquiries of the British Consul we were informed that he had no such notice and that we could continue with our work until he was notified. About the 18th February our representatives were told by the Japanese officials that it was necessary for us to send in the list of our districts, stills, number of workmen employed, amount advanced and annual profit, which request was complied with through the Consul, who, however, had received no such notification. On the 23rd February, without the slightest notice, the entire production of camphor was stopped by the Japanese, and our stills (kunas) were allowed to cool. When we received word of this from our Chinese agent by telegram, we protested through Her Majesty's Consul against this action. The Japanese Governor answered then, and has continued to hold that "no one in South Formosa had any right to manufacture camphor," and that he "would recognize no British claims in South Formosa." This is the attitude now maintained by the Japanese authorities on the island. Shortly after the promulgation of this decree several of the camphor dealers, all in British employ, were arrested on charges of breaking the regulations relating to camphor, and bail was absolutely refused them, though the British Consul applied for it personally. They were kept under arrest for several days, and then released on paying a fine of \$300 each, without even the form of a trial, and the Consul has never been able to receive any explanation of the charge on which they were arrested. Early this month the camphor regulations lately published in the *Telegraph* were issued, and it appears that, after getting titles from the Japanese to our own lands, bought dearly and sometimes at the cost of human life, if they will grant it, we can, upon paying the various license fees, recommence operations. But in addition to the tax of \$50 per picul, the license fees will be a very great drag on the trade. About the middle of this month word was brought from Chikich that a syndicate, composed of Japanese officials and a couple of Chinese compradors, had been formed, and that they were buying the camphor distilled at our works, by our men, and sending it out of the country surreptitiously. These officials are ruining our chances by saying to the Chinese "The British are respected for their past power, but they are no one now and can give you no aid. We alone can assist you." How is this coming from officials?

THE NEW TAXES.

There is another point that has escaped notice by those outside of Formosa, and that is the new taxes imposed on camphor and sugar. These taxes, \$10 a picul on camphor and 25 cents and 30 cents a picul on white and brown sugar respectively, are additional to the treaty duties, and are actually *Min* taxes. The Japanese deny this, calling them "taxes on production," but their effect is the same. We have to pay these extra taxes at the place of production, and again on shipment the treaty tax. In the case of sugar, most of which goes to Japan, we have to back ourselves on the production of documents proving that the sugar has been landed in Japan, but in the case of camphor, all of which comes to Hongkong, we get no return. This new tax will fall heavily upon the exporters this season, and will almost certainly greatly curtail the production next season, as the exporters will not be able to buy the crop at the same price as this year, and the growers barely get enough to pay them now. As for camphor, even if the foreigners are allowed to continue in the trade, it will enhance very greatly the cost. In addition to the direct tax, the license fees exacted will amount to a great sum, if, as the Japanese assert, every coolie, on the farm, in the mill, on the road and at the ports engaged in handling the stuff must be provided with a licence for which he must pay 30 cents. We ourselves have several thousand coolies more or less constantly employed in our various works all over the island.

SYSTEMATIC DESTRUCTION OF FOREIGNERS.

When asked for his opinion as to the prospects for foreigners now in Formosa concerning in trade, our informant said they were very depressing. The settled plan of the Japanese since their very first appearance seems to have been to lower them in the eyes of the Chinese. Their action respecting the arrested compradors was instanced as an example. Chinese employees are constantly arrested inside foreigners' homes, their masters' bail or surety being in every case refused, even though, as has happened, the prisoners were released in a few hours after their own recognisances. On one occasion a *Yokan Mail* reporter who had crossed a stream where he had a full right to do so was not allowed to land, but was sent back by Japanese *gendarmes* amid the derision of the Chinese spectators. Even Her Majesty's Consuls are treated with but scant courtesy, and no attention is paid to their protests by any of the local officials. The settled opinion amongst the foreigners now in Formosa is that they are to be treated as the *min* people in the eyes of the Chinese, and that the only way to make them respect the *min* people is to make them feel that the *min* people are to be treated as the *min* people, and that this is not inconsistent with the regulations.

VICTORIA ENGLISH SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize distribution of the Victoria English School was held in the City Hall this morning. Among those present were His Excellency the Governor, Hon. E. R. and Mrs. Bellillo, Captain Stirling, A.D.C., the head and assistant masters of the school, and a large number of friends and parents of the scholars. A number of drawings and samples of the needle work of the pupils were displayed in the corridor leading to the Hall, these receiving a large share of attention.

The proceedings were opened, on the arrival of His Excellency, by the scholars singing the National Anthem, after which a short programme of singing and piano-forte playing was given. This was brought to conclusion with a cantata "Old Father Time and his Children" which was a most pleasing performance, and reflected great credit alike upon the teachers for the thoroughness of their instruction and the pupils for the care and attention which enabled them to so creditably carry out their task.

At the conclusion of this performance Mr. Braidwood read the annual report of the school, as follows:—

Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen; to-day I have the honour of laying before you the report of the Victoria English School for the year ending 31st December 1895. In the early part of the year the prospect of a good report were anything but encouraging owing to the amount of sickness in the Colony, but as time went on circumstances improved and the facilities for doing good work increased. The number of pupils enrolled during the year was 219, viz.—152 boys and 67 girls. The average attendance for the year was, as nearly as possible 134, which I find by comparison is slightly above the average for 1893, but there is a marked difference in the nationality of the children. The number of English children is gradually increasing while the Chinese are decreasing in corresponding ratio. The school is steadily asserting its character as an English school. At the annual examination in December 99 pupils were presented—the others not having made the requisite number of attendances—and the pass over all was 91 per cent. The girls as usual led the way with 100 per cent. in all the ordinary subjects. In the Boys' School the papers in Arithmetic were exceptionally difficult and as a consequence a greater number than usual came to grief. A special word of praise is due to the boys of Standard VII. The pupils of this class were examined in eleven subjects—seven ordinary and four special—in ten of the subjects there were no failures and in the remaining subject—Euclid—only two. Dr. Eitel says of this class that the Algebra papers were very good. The paper on the special subjects—Science, Euclid, Algebra and Physical Geography—were very much ahead of anything that has been done in former years, the pass being over 92 per cent. In the Oxford Local Examination our results were better than in any previous year. There were in all twelve passes:—one senior, five junior and six preliminary. Of these three were girls—two junior and two preliminary—and four were boys. In the examination in connection with the Bellillo Trust was held in December 1894, and although no official report has been issued, I understand that in the English Division for girls the first three prizes have fallen to three of our girls, viz.—(1) Laura Bueltho, (2) Bella Henderson, (3) Laura Sousa. Thus for the fifth year in succession the top prize in this competition has fallen to this school. It is to be regretted that owing to delay in publishing the report this once popular examination has been robbed of much of its interest. Last year I proposed to start a circulating library for the use of the scholars. The teachers and pupils remember with gratitude that your Excellency was the first donor. The library has been a conspicuous success and managed by themselves has been a source of instruction

of every useful learning. Now I have no doubt some of you boys and girls think that the great object is to pass. However, that you will find it an error. I have in my office, facing me when I sit half the day, twenty volumes of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, great books nearly a foot square. I often look at them and think that if I had mastered the contents of even one of those books what a learned man I should be. Do not let a little learning make you proud. If you are to make your way in life, your studies are only just commenced when leaving school, and you will find you must continually study to keep abreast of the times. I am glad to hear from Mr. Bradwood that the library has been a success and this I promise, that certainly when I leave the colony, if not before, I will make a substantial addition of books to it. (Applause.) I must now thank Mr. Bradwood for having so very kindly asked me to come here to-day to attend the prize distribution. It has given me a great deal of pleasure, and I feel very great success in it. In store for the Victoria English School. (Applause.)

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

LONDON, March 26th.
News has been received here that Mark Twain has completely recovered his health and that he has sailed from Bombay for Mauritius and Cape Town.

He has sold the copyright of a new work for \$50,000.

PARIS, March 26th.
An official communication has been received relative to the statement by Mr. Caron to the British House of Commons yesterday. Mr. Caron made the announcement in regard to the annulling of existing treaties with Madagascar, that it was a subject of extreme importance. When the English Government had received official notice of this action, he said, they would take proper steps to protect British interests.

The French Government in its official note, asserts that France occupied Madagascar as a special position, and that it is entitled to special treatment in consequence. France will accordingly grant to Great Britain in Madagascar the benefit of the most favored nation clause, so far as other nations are concerned. France will not, however, give Great Britain the benefit of the most favored nation clause if it is interpreted to mean that Great Britain will be accorded the same commercial rights in Madagascar as are accorded to the French Government. France, in other words, will insist on being the most favored nation.

NEW YORK, March 26th.
A cable to the *World* from Cape Town says: Frederick Selous, the noted hunter and explorer, whose name in Malabes was raised by his natives in the rebellion and who organized in Balwayo a force to punish them, had a hot engagement near that place. A great number of Malabes were killed. Selous lost five of his troops.

A large store in the country was burned by the blacks after murdering the inmates. A thousand women and children are in a larger (wagon camp) in the interior for safety.

Lobengula, King of the Malabes, who was reported dead two years ago after the crushing defeat of his tribe by the British, is now said to be alive.

Zambesi volunteers are leaving for Balwayo. Business in Malabesland is at a standstill. Cecil Rhodes is at Umtali. He is on his way to Bulawayo.

BULWAYO (Matabele), March 26th.
Captain Gifford, leading a rescue force, left here on Thursday and succeeded in rescuing thirty-eight whites who had gone into laager at Insura. This was not effected until after repelling an attack by a force of well-armed Matabeles and inflicting upon them a heavy loss. The loss suffered by Gifford's force in the engagement was one killed and six wounded.

Captain Speckley, who routed a strong force of Matabeles on Thursday, inflicting a heavy loss upon them, has returned to Bulawayo, bringing with him a large number of prisoners. He brings the disastrous intelligence that all the whites in the Filabusi district have been massacred by the natives, including Messrs. Bentley, Edkins, Carpenter and Baragwanath. The corpses of these killed were horribly mutilated, and their faces were burned almost beyond recognition. The natives police, who were known to have incited the uprising, have been disarmed, and several Matabele spies have been arrested.

A family of eight persons have been brutally murdered, and two prospectors are missing in the country near here. The enemy is reported to be moving only thirty miles distant from here, and the keenest anxiety is felt at the outlook, and an attack upon the town is now hourly expected.

Cecil Rhodes, who was expected to arrive here by this time, has not yet reported. His presence is expected for his safety, though his position traveling in the country is certain to become an unpleasant one.

MATIKING (Cape Colony), March 26th.
Five thousand pounds worth of arms and ammunition have been dispatched from here to Bulawayo under the escort of the Bechuanaland police. There is the keenest anxiety throughout the Transvaal as to the fate of the unprotected Boers and their families in Matabeleland. Many Burgers are requesting the Government to grant them permission to go to the assistance of their threatened countrymen.

NEW YORK, March 26th.
The *Journal's* London correspondent cables as follows: Captain White, who is a witness to the Matabele trial, said to-day that the affair in Matabeleland was greatly exaggerated. "The uprising," he added, "was caused by the knowledge of the natives that Jameson's officers are now absent in England and the Matabele country is without its usual patrol." He believes that the Matabeles were never properly disarmed. Only the clever brought in their rifles, but the warriors kept their weapons buried near their kraals. This was well known to all the officers at Bulawayo, but no notice was taken of the matter. This, he believes, was a mistake.

"The natives, however, were unaware of the fact that the Rhodesia horse is a splendid force, able and ready to cope with the rising. It is under such trained officers as Selous, the great hunter, and Captain Speckley, who commanded a column in the Matabele war. The latter is a bold, skillful officer, knowing both the country and the natives."

"The son of Lobengula is known to be the leader of the rising. He is a young, ambitious warrior, who is rather hot-headed and desirous of retaining reputation among the braves as a fighting man. He, however, possesses great influence among the young warriors."

Captain White believes the rising to be important, except for solitary massacres of settlers, and thinks it can be easily crushed by the forces on the spot. He saw plenty of Matabele and found gun available when at Bulawayo. He is confident that the local force can crush the blacks, if firm measures are adopted at once.

NICE, March 26th.
The Marquis of Salisbury had a long audience with Queen Victoria to-day.

Cairo, March 26th.
Sir H. H. Kitchener, the leader of the Nile expedition, has arrived at Khartoum. A small expedition while he is here.

every one is working hard. (By *the Daily News*.)

body of Derivatives were approaching the troops, but fled before the artillery fire. Abu Hammed has been reinforced from Berber.

PARIS, March 26th.
The air is electric with expectation to-night, and numerous rumors are current of grave things that are in contemplation. Among those which are circumstantially formulated are the resignation of M. Berthelot as Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced yesterday, was due to the wish of M. Bourgeois, the Premier, to recall Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador in London; that Franco's naval reserve squadron has been ordered placed upon a war footing, and that France and Russia will convene a European conference to discuss the powers of the Egyptian Debt Commission to act against the vote of a minority of the powers guaranteeing the debt, and to discuss, also, the evacuation of Egypt.

There is a growing belief among Frenchmen that the *entente* between Great Britain and the Dreifed, as a whole, is not as cordial as it was believed it was when the Nile expedition was first announced. The signs of the unreconciled attitude of Germany toward Great Britain have been recently noted in France for two weeks past, and the conviction has grown that Germany, though glad to avail herself of Great Britain's assistance to her ally, Italy, will not take a more lenient view on that account of any other forward movement by Great Britain.

Whether the disturbed condition of affairs in South Africa gives France a hope that there will be inserted the wedge to break asunder again the newly formed friendship of Great Britain and Germany is a matter of surmise. But that France regards the alliance of Great Britain with the Dreifed as less formidable, because less well assured, is evident from many things.

How far the French Ministry will re-assume the stiff attitude of protest against the Nile expedition, adopted in M. Berthelot's report in his communication to Lord Dufferin when the expedition was first announced, and subsequently softened in face of the outbreak of unbridled French patriots, is the question of first interest in Paris to-night and which it is hoped will be answered in the Chamber of Deputies.

LONDON, March 26th.
The Paris correspondence of the *Times* says there is no doubt that M. Berthelot resigned rather than abandon his prudent policy, and because he would not risk being obliged to use the foreign policy as an instrument of the Home Government.

A semi-official note issued at midnight says: The active squadron at Toulon has received orders for one of its cruisers to keep steam up.

A Paris dispatch to the *Daily News* says:—Are we to have a talkative Foreign Minister in the person of M. Bourgeois? It almost appears so. The Colonies are already rejoicing at the prospect of M. Berthelot's only fault is the stain of the original sin inherited from his predecessors. The fatal mistake of French policy has been the perpetual wiggling of England.

A dispatch to the *Chronicle* from Paris says: M. Berthelot in an interview admitted that he had resigned on account of differences with his colleagues on foreign policy, but he declined to specify. It is generally admitted that although M. Berthelot was made a scapegoat for the recent menacing note to England, M. Bourgeois is the real author. It is alleged that both Baron de Courcel and Russia objected strenuously to the policy of sending meaningless ultimata which only had the effect of placing France in a ridiculous position.

The moderates will try to upset the Cabinet. Nobody can tell the outcome of to-day's debate. The opposition will make a strong attack, blaming the Government for the rebuff which France has sustained in Egypt at the hands of England, who will quite recently was completely isolated in Europe.

M. Bourgeois to-day (Sunday) has been busy conferring with the leaders of the Colonial party and others for support. He hopes to be able to tide over the crisis.

A dispatch to the *Chronicle* from Berlin says: Pending the result of M. Bourgeois' appearance before the Chamber of Deputies in his new position, the papers here speak with reserve. The *Chronicle* announces that Lord Chief Justice Russell of Killowen will visit America for the long vacation and will take part in a conference of jurists at Saratoga.

THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS IN HUNAN.

Even in Hunan there is an awakening. The following is a translation of an excellent four-metre proclamation that has recently been issued by Liu, district magistrate of Linghsang-hsien, in the prefecture of Yochow, Hunan:

Foreign missionaries are permitted by Imperial edict to spread their doctrines in China. Hence when houses and residences have been sold and bought.

When the fees have been paid, and the official seal stamped upon the documents.

The officials having been apprised of the sales would surely decide in their favour.

For this is but right and just.

To pull down houses and plunder, to destroy, and pillage, are actions which are most unreasonable.

Should this have happened amongst the people themselves.

The laws would not hesitate to punish the guilty.

(In cases of missionary rights) where the officials make compensation and indemnity (the former).

THE OUTRAGE AT TAICHAU.

The *North China Daily News* of the 20th, contains the following report of the outrage at Taichau, recently briefly referred to in these columns:

I am sorry to have to write such a terrible report concerning our visit to Taichau. Mr. Walker and I reached Taichau on Monday, the 13th of April, about 4 p.m. We at once sent my boy to the *yamen* with our cards and passports. The people at once began to gather on the wall and throw stones. Mr. Walker and I went out and talked to the people until a small official came with two soldiers; he urged us to go back into the boat, which we did, leaving the two soldiers only with a few minutes the stones began to fly. The *yamen* was ordered out, but the people got worse and the crowd gathered fast the two small officials left us to the mercy of the people and went for the *Asien*. The stones came so thick that we could not get our boat off, the boatmen not being able to work. Very soon they left us, some of them first being hurt by the stones and sticks that were thrown at us. The stone-throwing got worse as the crowd came up alongside of the boat. We could do nothing but try to block the windows with boards and pray to God for help. We patiently waited for help but none came; soon the shutters were broken in at great bricks three or four pounds in weight, were hurled against them.

Our boatmen, frightened half to death, begged for mercy and were allowed to go ashore. We were now exposed to a constant volley of stones hurled at us by hundreds from the angry mob; they had also gotten our boat poles with which they were trying to spear us and smash the boat. Three of these poles were caught and wrenched from them, while they were poking at us through the windows, as well as the foot plank, which they were using for the same purpose. Seeing that we had little protection left and no sign of help, Mr. Walker and I went out on the front of the boat, where we were the target for the crowd, who aimed straight at us. While Mr. Walker talked to the people and asked them to let us alone, I tried to pull up the anchor, but as they had hold of the stern line they would not come away. We began catching the stones and bricks that were thrown at us, but they came in such quantities that a few clear base-ball catches would have had no chance. Just then some one from the crowd fired a shot. The ball struck me in the left hand, entering below the first finger, passing through the palm, and came out below the little finger, but no bones are broken. It bled freely, but with the excitement I felt little or no pain, except a numbness, and hardly realized it was shot, though at the time I thought I saw the smoke of a gun on the hill close by. Yet I did not leave my post, as there was no way of escape but to try and get our boat loose. At last a man came up on the shore, persuaded the crowd to let us loose. I then pulled up the anchor and in so doing our boat was drawn forward, when Mr. Walker and I pulled it away.

When our boatmen saw we were loose three of them got in a small boat and came back to us. We could not go near the shore as there were thousands waiting to smash in the heads of the foreign devils. While pulling the boat I got several blows on the body, but nothing serious. We called out my boy from the cabin to help us, and he came the only one who remained on board. Mr. Walker stepped in the month, losing two of his teeth. He then hid in the back part of the boat under the deck and escaped further wounds. After we had gone a little way, though the stones were still coming from both sides of the river, the *Asien* and a military official came down with about ten soldiers, so we drew our boat ashore and took them aboard. After seeing the condition of our boat, the quantity of stones and bricks which were still on the deck, also seeing us one mass of mud and blood, they seemed much frightened and pushed to send us a boat and men to help us at once. The *Asien* then went on shore and even whilst he stood smoking the crowd again began to stone us right before his eyes. He then went back and left us to the mercy of the people who kept up a continual volley of stones until the stream got so wide, there being a small sandbank in the middle, that their stones could not reach us.

Hundreds then rushed along the bank and waited for us at narrow places not far off. Seeing we were impossible to pass them, we anchored the boat, and were out of their reach. But very soon about a dozen men came wading through the water and along the sandbank, shooting at the top of their voices and imploring us to go because the people on shore were talking of getting guns and firing on us. We told them that if they would not throw stones we would go. They said: "Go, do go, or they will kill you." Two men who came alongside gave us what help they could; they got on our boat and implored the people not to throw, but when we came to the narrow part of the stream stones came so thick and so fast that they were glad to get off with their lives. After we were through the place, the crowd dropped off, and going a little lower down we were able to anchor quietly.

About 12 o'clock p.m. a small official came on board and we went on again until our boat stuck on the mud; then we waited for daylight. We had no more trouble and arrived here on Wednesday evening. Our boat is not so badly damaged as we had at first thought we shall have it repaired here. It is through the tender mercies of God that we are still spared and have comparatively few marks on us, though the exciting experience through which we have passed.

W. N. FERGUSON.

Chinkiang, 16th April

ARRIVAL OF SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD AT TIENTSIN.

TIENTSIN, April 16th.
At ten o'clock this morning an "Express" was issued notifying all British residents of the arrival of the new Minister and requesting all desirous of giving His Excellency a welcome to Tientsin to be present at the jetty opposite H.B.M.'s Consulate. Sir Claude MacDonald landed at Tientsin from the *Levening*, and a special train was put on to bring him up to Tientsin. Our new Commissioner kindly placed at his disposal H.B.M.'s Consul the Customs launch, for the purpose of conveying His Excellency from the Railway Jetty to the Band.

At 11.15 a.m. Mr. Bristol, H.B.M.'s Consul, accompanied by the Constable of the Consulate and the *Flagstaff*, left the Customs Jetty and proceeded to meet the new Minister. It was an hour later before Sir Claude put in an appearance. He boarded the launch, accompanied by Lady MacDonald, and they were at once conveyed to the Consulate Jetty, where the entire British community, without a single exception, were assembled, with the intention of welcoming him to Tientsin. The Tientsin Band was in attendance, and as the Customs launch neared the Jetty, struck up "The British Grenadiers." When His Excellency was about to land the National Anthem was played, the Minister uncovers his head at the first strains, and remaining quiet till "God save the Queen" had been ended. Sir Claude MacDonald then landed, all hats were taken off and the air rang out in three ringing cheers, followed by "The British Grenadiers" while the band played for Lady MacDonald. The Minister

in true military style, marched up the jetty, with his right hand at "the salute," looking every inch a soldier. The first impression he made does not look a man that is to be brow-beaten, nor will he tolerate Chinese official kneeling, for he is certainly a man who will follow out his words by actions. His motto, or the policy he would imagine he intends to pursue, is "a request demanding an answer in a given time or to know the reason why." Sir Claude MacDonald was met at the top of the jetty by the Chairman of the British Municipality, who gave him a word of welcome and the Minister was then introduced to a few of the leading residents.

I sincerely hope that Sir Claude MacDonald will be able to firm and steady, with the officials he comes in contact with, and follow the policy of the late Sir Harry Parkes, who, although dreaded by the officials, was highly respected by them for his determination. He should show to the Chinese from the beginning that he is a man that is not to be trifled with and have no "to-morrow can do talk" talk. It was this tardiness of the Chinese officials coupled with their taking advice from Dick, Tom, and Harry, that lost for them formerly. Sir Claude MacDonald has made a favorable impression; let us hope he will maintain it while at the head of British interests in China. —*Mercury* Cor.

EXTRAORDINARY SLANDER SUIT.

NEW YORK, March 27th.
The *Sun's* London cable says:—The question whether a physician has a right to betray the secrets of patients was solved to-day after one of the most extraordinary and sensational trials in the records of English jurisprudence.

The case was *Kilson v. Playfair*. The plaintiff is a daughter-in-law of Sir James Kilson, the head of a prominent English family. The defendant is an eminent physician of London and the brother-in-law of the plaintiff. The high social standing of the litigants as well as the astonishing nature of the facts disclosed, aroused intense public interest throughout England.

At the outset of the trial, four days ago, the judge made an earnest endeavor to secure a settlement out of court on account of the painful nature of the case, but the defendant obstinately refused to make the simple statement that he might have been mistaken in the judgment which he had formed, an admission which would have ended the dispute and restored the plaintiff's reputation, which was the real point at issue.

The case went on and the undisputed facts developed were these: Mrs. Kilson was seriously ill in London about a year ago. Her husband was then in Australia, and she had not seen him more than a year. She was attended by Dr. Williams, who suggested a consultation. The plaintiff agreed to call in Dr. Playfair, who is a specialist. She submitted to an examination, and also an operation, which was performed by Dr. Playfair, who became convinced that Mrs. Kilson was not a faithful wife.

RIFLE MATCH.

"CENTURION" RIFLE CLUB V. POLICE.

A match took place on Thursday between the above teams, resulting in a victory for the *Centurion*. Some very fine shooting was made. A. B. Jones, P. O. Watts, P. O. Gordon, and Sergt. McLennan and Scott particularly distinguished themselves. The following are the total scores:

"CENTURION."		POLICE.	
A. B. Jones.....	96	Sergt. Scott.....	33
P. O. C. Watts.....	92	Sergt. McLennan.....	32
Mr. Saunders.....	90	Isaac Baile.....	31
P. O. and C. Gordon.....	88	Sergt. Ritchie.....	31
Sergt. Box.....	87	Sergt. Robertson.....	30
Gunner Tottill.....	74	Isaac Dunca.....	27
A. B. Jones.....	71	Sergt. McIver.....	26
A. R. Edwards.....	71	Sergt. Withers.....	24

SPORTING NEWS.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB LOTTERIES.

The following lotteries were drawn at the Grand Stand on the 18th instant:—

The SUBSCRIPTION STAKES.—Mr. Esandem's stable \$25; Mr. Hoppe's \$15; Mr. Roy's \$10; Mr. Crow's \$10; Mr. Buxy's \$10; Mr. Golder's \$10; Mr. Chamoulin's \$7; Mr. Toeg's \$7; Mr. Kanuck's \$6; Mr. Robson's \$6; Mr. Linton's \$5; Mr. Peiorale's \$5.—Total sweep, \$203.

The GRUPTIN'S PLATE.—Mr. Ring's stable, \$40; Mr. Sandown's \$30; Mr. Duplex's \$25; Mr. A. Burgundy's \$15; Mr. Toeg's \$15; Mr. Buxy's \$15; Mr. Eric's \$15; Mr. John Peel's \$10; Mr. Henry Morris's \$10; Mr. Beaumann's \$10; Mr. Norman's \$10; Mr. H. Sylva's \$10; Mr. De Maurier's \$10; Mr. Linton's \$10; Mr. Midway's \$7; Mr. Don Juan's \$6; Mr. Hoppe's \$5; Mr. Godolphin's \$5; Mr. Emerald's \$5; Mr. Kanuck's \$5; Messrs. Toeg and Ernest's \$5; Mr. R. C. Renny's \$5; Mr. Waverley's \$5; Mr. Gustav's \$5.—Total sweep, \$551.

The SHANGHAI DERRY.—Mr. Ring's stable, \$40; Mr. Duplex's \$40; Mr. Toeg's \$35; Mr. John Peel's \$30; Mr. Buxy's \$30; Mr. Sandown's \$30; Mr. De Maurier's \$10; Messrs. Toeg and Ernest's \$10; Messrs. Oswald and Charley's \$10; Mr. H. Sylva's \$10; Mr. Eric's \$10; Mr. Kanuck's \$10; Mr. Gustav's \$10; Mr. Midway's \$7; Mr. Henry Morris's \$6; Mr. Emerald's \$5; Mr. R. C. Renny's \$5; Mr. Waverley's \$5; Mr. Gustav's \$5.—Total sweep, \$609.

The following lotteries were drawn at the Grand Stand on the 20th:—

The SCURRY STAKES.—Mr. Ring's stable, \$30; Messrs. Toeg and Ernest's \$25; Mr. Toeg's \$25; Mr. John Peel's \$25; Mr. Sandown's \$25; Mr. De Maurier's \$10; Mr. H. Sylva's \$10; Mr. Midway's \$10; Mr. Don Juan's \$10; Mr. Buxy's \$10; Mr. Burgundy's \$10; Mr. Henry Morris's \$10; Mr. Beaumann's \$10; Mr. Norman's \$10; Mr. Hoppe's \$10; Mr. Emerald's \$10; Mr. Kanuck's \$10; Mr. Fredrick's \$10; Mr. Baboo's \$10; Mr. Waverley's \$10.—Total sweep, \$509.

The SHANGHAI STAKES.—Mr. Ring's \$160; Messrs. Kanuck and Oswald's \$135; Mr. Henry Morris's \$120; Mr. Sturge's \$100; Mr. Hampton's \$100; Mr. John Peel's \$60; Mr. Beaumann's \$55; Mr. Charley's \$55; Mr. De Maurier's \$25; Mr. Pontrelin's \$20; Mr. Don Juan's \$15; Mr. Ruby's \$15; Mr. Toeg's \$15; Mr. Burgundy's \$10; Mr. Hugh Owen's \$10; Mr. J. T. Hamilton's \$10; Mr. Gustav's \$10; Mr. Fredrick's \$10; Messrs. Oswald and Charley's \$6; Mr. Duplex's \$6; Mr. Dennis's \$6; Mr. Beaumann's \$5; Mr. Buxy's \$5.—Total sweep \$1,411.

The GRUPTIN'S PLATE (Kura).—Mr. Ring's stable \$75; Mr. Sandown's \$65; Mr. Toeg's \$60; Mr. Eric's \$50; Mr. Hoppe's \$50; Mr. Beaumann's \$50; Mr. Norman's \$50; Mr. John Peel's \$50; Mr. Buxy's \$50; Mr. Midway's \$50; Mr. Duplex's \$50; Mr. Henry Morris's \$50; Mr. Beaumann's \$50; Mr. Norman's \$50; Mr. Hoppe's \$50; Mr. De Maurier's \$50; Mr. Linton's \$50; Mr. Midway's \$50; Mr. Don Juan's \$50; Mr. Hoppe's \$50; Mr. Emerald's \$50; Mr. Kanuck's \$50; Mr. Fredrick's \$50; Mr. Waverley's \$50.—Total sweep, \$1,128.

The CHAMPION STAKES.—Mr. Ring's stable, \$245; Messrs. Kanuck and Oswald's \$160; Mr. Henry Morris's \$100; Mr. Kanuck's \$100; Mr. Sturge's \$55; Mr. John Peel's \$55; Mr. Buxy's \$55; Mr. Beaumann's \$55; Mr. Norman's \$55; Mr. Hoppe's \$55; Mr. De Maurier's \$55; Mr. Linton's \$55; Mr. Midway's \$55; Mr. Duplex's \$55; Mr. Henry Morris's \$55; Mr. Beaumann's \$55; Mr. Norman's \$55; Mr. Hoppe's \$55; Mr. De Maurier's \$55; Mr. Linton's \$55; Mr. Midway's \$55; Mr. Don Juan's \$55; Mr. Hoppe's \$55; Mr. Emerald's \$55; Mr. Kanuck's \$55; Mr. Fredrick's \$55; Mr. Waverley's \$55.—Total sweep, \$1,770.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Hongkong, April 25th.

Mr. Erich Georg in his *Weekly Share List* issued at noon to-day states:—

Only a moderate business has been done during the week under review. The market opened rather weak on Monday, Shanghai owing to pressure upon Chinese holders by Chinese bankers, flooding the market with shares of nearly all descriptions and causing prices to decline rather rapidly. At the close a stronger feeling is noticeable, the north having stopped bombarding our market, and rates are steadier, and partly higher, than they were a few days ago.

BANK SHARES without any business. Hongkong and Shanghai are offering in small lots at 187 per cent. prem., although London comes firmer with buyers at £4 15s. No sales of Nationals or Bank of China.

MARINE INSURANCE SHARES.—Unions sold at \$121 and \$123; but are on offer at \$121; an interim bonus of 20 per cent. upon contributions of premium for 1895 has been declared, payable on 31st instant. China Traders are quiet with a few shares offered at \$50, the demand having been filled. North-China are offering at \$12 25, and I hear that in the north \$12 20 has been accepted. The report for 1895 has been issued, from which I take the following:—Investments show a considerable appreciation, and the sum of \$10,755 15 at credit of Investment Fluctuation Account has therefore been transferred to 1895 Working Account, as well as the sum of \$12,384 17, being profit on London Investments realized. After payment of all claims presented during 1895, and the distribution of profit mentioned at last general meeting, there remained a balance of \$10,635 34 in favour of 1895 Working Account, which sum has been transferred to Liability Account to meet further claims upon 1894 and previous years. The income for 1895 shows an increase both as regards premiums and interest, but the result of the year's underwriting is not more favourable. The balance of the Working Account on the 31st December, 1894, amounted to \$10,635 34, which was added to the sum of \$10,755 15, making a total of \$21,390 49, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$32,025 83, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$42,661 17, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$53,296 51, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$63,931 85, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$74,567 19, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$85,202 53, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$95,838 17, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$106,473 51, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$117,109 15, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$127,744 49, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$138,380 13, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$149,015 47, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$159,651 11, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$170,286 45, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$180,922 19, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$191,557 93, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$202,193 27, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$212,828 61, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$223,464 25, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$234,100 59, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$244,736 23, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$255,371 87, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$266,007 51, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$276,643 15, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$287,279 49, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$297,915 13, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$308,551 47, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$319,187 11, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$329,823 45, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$340,459 9, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$351,095 43, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$361,731 17, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$372,367 51, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$383,003 25, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$393,639 59, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$404,275 23, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$414,911 47, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$425,547 11, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$436,183 45, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$446,819 9, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$457,455 43, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$468,091 17, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$478,727 51, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$489,363 25, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$500,000 59, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$510,636 23, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$521,272 47, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$531,908 11, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$542,544 45, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$553,180 9, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$563,816 43, which was added to the sum of \$10,635 34, making a total of \$574,452 17, which was added to the sum of \$1

Intimations.

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Hongkong, 7th October, 1895. [36]



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"SANITAS"
DISINFECTING
POWDER

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"SANITAS" POWDER is non-
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generates by slow evaporation,
the active, oxygenated and aromatic
vapor of pure and healthy
the Forest.

1.-Place in saucers about the room.
2.-Keep about a table-spoonful in
all chamber vessels.
3.-Keep a tin of it in every closet.
4.-Sprinkle it over all drains twice a
week.
5.-Place about a table-spoonful in all
spittoons.
6.-Sprinkle it freely about stables,
kitchens, cow-sheds, pig-sties, poultry
houses, rabbit-houses, ferns, yards,
market places, factories, urinals, ash
bins, &c.
7.-For disinfecting walls, ceilings,
cattle-trucks and slaughter-houses,
make the powder into a wash or milk
by admixture with water and apply it
in that form.
8.-Use it for scrubbing the floors of
hospitals and workhouses, and the
decks of ships.

PRICE OF THIS TIN,
1/-

THE SANITAS CO., LTD.
THREE DOCK LANE,
INTERNAL DOCK, LONDON, E.

"Sanitas" is a valuable disinfectant, having certain ad-
vantages over all other disinfectants. It is non-poisonous,
and now enjoys general favor as a disinfectant.
"Sanitas" has met with wide recognition and approval.
Pamphlet will be sent free on application to
the Office of this Paper, or to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., HONG KONG.

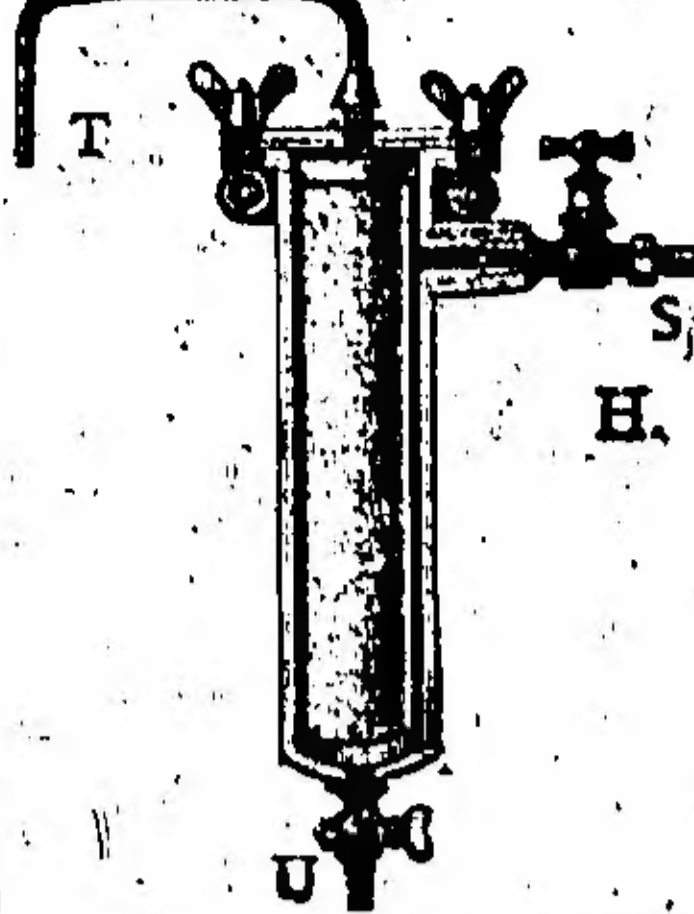
NOTICE

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.
Neither the CAPTAINS, nor the AGENTS, nor the
OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any
DEBT contracted by the Officers or members
of the Crews of the following Vessels during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:
ARVILL, Brit. str., Ward-Dodwell, Carill & Co.
ASLON, Brit. str., Murray-Sheppard & Co.
COLORADO, Amer. bk., Jones-Order.
HSENAUDA, Brit. str., Harrison-Order.
FORMOSA, Brit. bk., Onlook-Melchers & Co.
IGNADY, Ger. str., Piper-Wiel & Co.
LUCY A. NICKLES, Amer. str., Nichols-Renter,
Blackburn & Co.
NORSE, Ger. str., Platt-Stemmen & Co.
SEBASTIAN BACH, Brit. bk., Hansen-Master.
TAM O'SHANTER, Amer. str., Pashby-Captain.
VELOCITY, Brit. str., Martin-Chalmers.

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ENJOY IMMUNITY

from much Sickness and Suffering by having all your
Drinking and Cooking Water Filtered through



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FILTER

Write for
Opinions of the Press,
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DYNAMITE

No. 1 Blasting Gelatine,
No. 2 Dynamite,
Gelatin Dynamite,
Gellignite,
Detonators,
and all necessary appliances
can be obtained in any quantity, securely packed in cases of 50 lbs. each.

Apply to Messrs. DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Hongkong.
Agents for M. OFFENHEIMER & Co., Paris.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENSIN.

THE Steamship

"NANCHANG,"

Captain Finlayson, will be despatched on

THURSDAY, the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1896. [656]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"MENELAUS,"

Captain Towell, will be despatched as above

on FRIDAY, the 1st May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1896. [687]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENSHIEL,"

Captain Jones, will be despatched as above on

about FRIDAY the 1st May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1896. [690]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"PALAMED,"

Captain Williams, will be despatched as above

on SATURDAY, the 2nd May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1896. [710]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND,

PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Steamship

"CHINGTU,"

R. Innes, Commander, will be despatched on

MONDAY, the 4th May, at 5 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the

Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer.

The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the

Engine. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the

Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire

voyage.

A fully qualified Surgeon is carried and the

Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1896. [688]

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Company's Steamship

"COWRIE,"

Captain Parson, will be despatched as above on

about TUESDAY, the 5th May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1896. [683]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"RADNORSHIRE,"

Captain Davies, R.N.R., will be despatched for

the above Port on or about THURSDAY, the

7th May, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1896. [691]

JAVIA, CHINA JAPAN LINE OF

STEAMERS.

UNDER MANAGEMENT OF THE

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COMPANY

OF NETHERLANDS INDIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

(Subject to Alterations.)

JAVIA, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE,

AMOI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,

JAVIA.

FROM HONGKONG.

S.S. Caribbea..... To JAVIA..... 1 April.

S.S. Federation..... To JAVIA..... 1 May.

S.S. Germania..... To JAVIA..... 1 June.

S.S. Federation..... To JAVIA..... 1 April.

S.S. Germania..... To JAVIA..... 1 May.

S.S. Caribbea..... To JAVIA..... 1 June.

General Agents for China & Japan.

LAURE, WEGNER & Co.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1896. [692]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"DARIUS,"

Captain Curry, will be despatched for the above

Ports TO-MORROW, the 26th instant, at

Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1896. [704]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN,"

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above

Ports TO-MORROW, the 26th instant, at

Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LA FRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1896. [717]

FOR CHEFOO AND TIENSIN.

THE Steamship

"SKULD,"

Captain Raten, will be despatched for the above

Ports on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1896. [691]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHELYDRA,"

Captain R. Cass, will be despatched as above

on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1896. [711]

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"PEIYANG,"

Captain Th. Lehmann, will be despatched for the

above Port on TUESDAY, the 28th instant,

at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1896. [722]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SANDAKAN AND KUDAT.

THE Steamship

"CENTAUR,"

Captain Williams, will be despatched on

TUESDAY, the 28th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1896. [707]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"SIRK,"

Captain Rowley, will be despatched for the above

Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at

Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1896. [692]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A. L. British Ship

"QUEEN ELIZABETH,"

Fulton, Master, will load here for the above Port,

and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1896. [356]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE "100 A. L. American Iron Ship

"T. F. OAKES,"

E. W. Reed, Master, will be despatched from the

North, will load here for the above Port, and

will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1896. [423]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 1/2 L.L. American Ship

"TAM O'SHANTER,"

Fulton, Master, will load here for the above

Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,

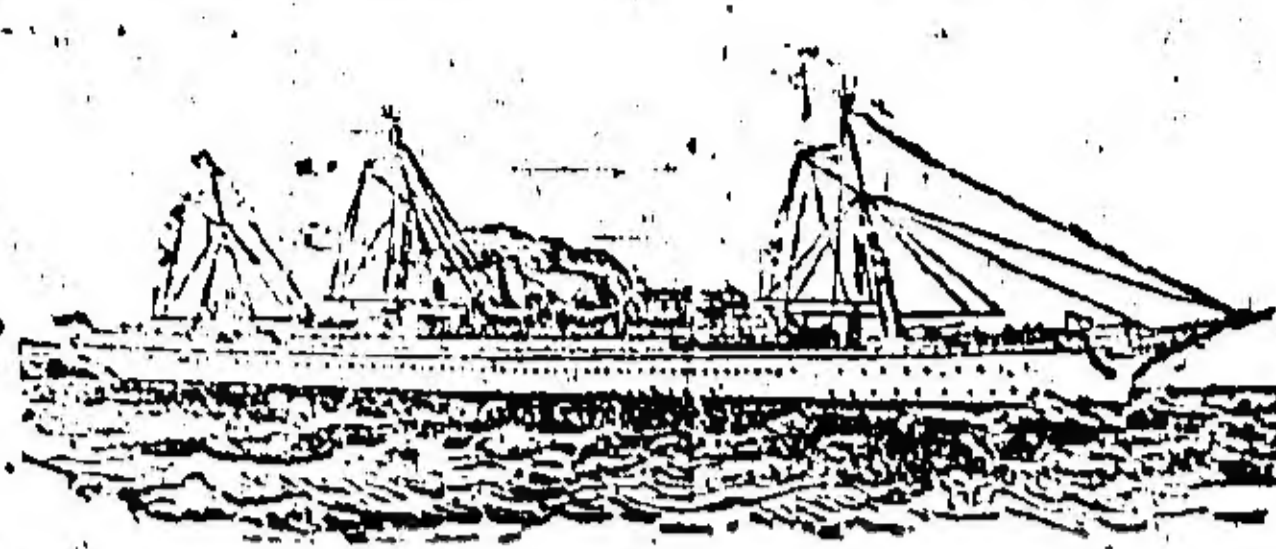
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1896. [692]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1896.



1896.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 29th April.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 29th May.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 10th June.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF

JAPAN, and usually make the voyage TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12

DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL

TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent

FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is

made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which

passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return

tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military,

Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan

Governments.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia,

via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months,

£100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS,

(second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS

(the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition)

and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the

Line passes.